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their aid in producing this change of disposition the *Telegraph* and all other papers of the same type. Let them give us at least once a month a ringing editorial showing the wickedness and inhumanity and folly of strife and bloodshed, and it will not be long until the influence will be felt even in South America.

Is it true, as these journals suggest, that "talking of ways and means" does nothing to bring about a willingness to arbitrate? Quite the contrary. The advocates of peace have often been called visionary and impractical because they gave so much time to the sentimental side of their work. If you wish war to cease, their critics have said, you must provide some substitute for it. The attention of the friends of peace is now being turned more and more to this task of providing tribunals of such a character as to attract attention and give confidence, and thus of showing men that war is wrong and unnecessary by pointing out to them something better to take its place. Our work must be constructive as well as destructive.

Even these South American republics, which are thought so savage and inhuman, are not wholly lost to reason and good sense. We are encouraged by some successes to push our ideas and to unfold our methods even among them. They have, we think, some sense of their own interests and some feeling of their kinship with the rest of the world, to which appeals may be made. We are not sure that they have not done better, according to their light, than the so-called civilized nations. No fewer than nine of the Republics south of the Isthmus of Panama, or within two of the whole number, have been engaged in international arbitrations since 1857, several of which have been between themselves. Two of the Central American States, also. Chile has had six settlements of this kind and has two now pending. Brazil has had four, Columbia (including New Grenada) four, Peru four, Nicaragua three, Costa Rica three, Argentine Republic two, Venezuela two, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Ecuador each one. This is not a bad showing after all, and proves that these Southern Republics are open to the better methods of modern civilization.

The internal struggles, like that going on at the present time in Brazil, unfortunate as they are, are growing less frequent. They will be among the last to yield to reason. They are the most difficult to bring under the control of arbitration, as they are the most deeply rooted in selfishness and unyielding wilfulness. But arbitration, which is beginning to be applied so successfully to commercial and industrial troubles, will by and by reach these also. Meantime the friends of peace, now become very numerous nearly everywhere, will continue to talk sentiment and "ways and means" also.

Brazil's new civilian President ought to make for peace. She has had too many chief executives whose seat of government has been in the saddle.—*Boston Herald*.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Through the kindness of a friend in New York we have been able to present a copy of the Report of the Chicago Peace Congress to the libraries of all the Colleges and Universities in the State of New York. We are anxious to put the Report into all the College and University libraries in the United States, and shall be glad to receive contributions for this purpose from our friends in the different States. Our funds have been heavily taxed during the past year in the work of the Peace Congress, as our readers already know, and we shall be much pleased to have our treasury replenished. For the price of the Report, see the 95th page of this number of the *Advocate*. Every friend of peace in America ought to have this valuable publication, the price of which just covers the expense of publication and mailing.

Hon. William Randal Cremer has done another excellent service to the cause of peace by securing the endorsement of nearly five hundred representative English workmen, most of them officers of organized bodies, to a protest against further increase of armaments. This protest, properly signed, was sent on the 27th of February to the Prime Minister, the members of the Government, and to every member of Parliament. Two hundred and fifty copies of it were also sent to newspapers. After pointing out the way in which the European countries have recently been vying with each other in increasing their armaments and the burdens of taxation which are causing "a widespread social revolt," the protesters say:

"Against this continual aggravation of the disease we enter our protest, and respectfully urge that instead of continuing the evil, an attempt should be made to cure it, by Her Majesty's Government inviting the powers to confer as to the best means of effecting a mutual reduction of armaments. If any nation refused such friendly invitation, the world would then know which was the culprit, and where the real danger lay."

The Peace Association of Friends in America, Richmond, Indiana, has received a bequest of \$5000 by the will of the late Dr. C. G. Hussey of Pittsburg, Pa. The Association, which was organized in 1869 and has since that time been among the most active and useful of the peace societies of the United States, was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana on the 22d of February, with William G. Hubbard, president, and Daniel Hill, secretary.

Dr. Hussey, in bequeathing the money said: "I give five thousand dollars to the Peace Association of the Friends in the West, which shall be used for the promotion of peace on earth and good will to men. All wars are as unwise as they are unnecessary, and are alike inhuman and anti-Christian."

We extend our heartiest congratulations to the Association on its new organization and on the reception of this valuable gift. It ought to have twenty times this amount and we hope its many friends will remember it in the same way that Dr. Hussey has done.

During the month of February a series of lectures on peace and arbitration was given in the mayor's office of the eleventh ward of Paris under the auspices of the French Arbitration Society. The course consisted of five addresses given respectively by Mr. Frédéric Passy, member of the Institute, Dr. Charles Richet, of the Medical Faculty, Mr. Gaston Morin, Director of the *Revue Libérale*, Mr. Leon Marillier, of the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes*, and Mr. Jacques Dumas, President of the *Association des Jeunes Amis de la Paix*, on the subjects of "Arbitration," "Patriotism," "The Great Peacemakers," "International Morality," and "The Peace Party."

The Swiss sections of the International League of Peace and Liberty at Neuchâtel, Berne and Geneva, and the sections of the Peace and Education Society at St. Gall and Zurich, have formed a General Peace Society, which is to form one of the general sections of the League of Peace and Liberty. Each of the societies is to preserve its autonomy, and one of them will be designated from time to time to direct the affairs of the General Society, that at Neuchâtel being chosen for 1894.

The peace journal "Der Friede," published in German at Zurich, has been made the official organ of the Swiss societies.

The Ecclesiastical Peace Conference movement, inaugurated by Dr. W. A. Campbell, of Richmond, Va., and a few colleagues, is growing to large proportions. The American Committee have appointed a Branch Committee in Great Britain. The *Herald of Peace* for March gives the following account of the meeting of this Committee:

A meeting of this Committee was held at the Peace Society's Offices, 47, New Broad Street, E. C., on February 9th. There were present, Rev. G. D. Matthews, D.D. (Presbyterian), Rev. F. W. Bourne (Bible Christian); Rev. B. La Trobe (Moravian); Mr. Isaac Sharp (Secretary of the Society of Friends); and Rev. W. Evans Darby, LL.D. (Congregationalist).

Communications were read from the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Secretary of the Committee representing the American Churches, explaining the movement, and the duties required of this Committee, and also stating that the Committee, as appointed by the American Executive, consisted of the following members to whom he had written, viz.: Rev. Dr. Darby, Chairman (Congregationalist); Rev. Canon Benham, B.D. (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Booth (Baptist); Rev. H. P. Hughes, M.A. (Wesleyan); Rev. Dr. G. D. Matthews (Presbyterian); Mr. Isaac Sharp (Secretary of the Society of Friends); Rev. F. W. Bourne; Rev. Jabez King; Rev. J. Travis (Primitive Methodist); Rev. B. La Trobe (Moravian); and the ex-Lord Mayor, Sir Stuart Knill, as representing the Roman Catholics who had not been written to.

It was felt that anything undertaken by this Committee should be carried out as thoroughly as possible, and that therefore one of the first things to be done, was to increase its membership and efficiency. Accordingly it was decided to invite the following Ministers of Religion and members of Parliament to become members:—

Church of England—Very Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair, Rev. Canon Scott Holland, Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, and Rev. J. Grant Mills, M.A. *Congregationalists*—Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A. and Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A. *Baptists*—Rev. Dr. Clifford, Rev. F. B. Meyer B.A., Rev. Dr. Maclaren. *Presbyterians*—Rev. Dr. Dykes, Rev. Dr. Munro Gibson. *Moravians*—Rev. L. Hassé. *Society of Friends*—T. P. Newman, W. C. Braithwaite. *Wesleyans*—Rev. Dr. Stephenson and Rev. F. W. Macdonald. *Primitive Methodists*—Rev. J. Travis to nominate. *United Methodist Free Church*—Rev. W. E. Crombie, Rev. M. T. Myers. *Methodist New Connexion*—Rev. Dr. Marshall and Rev. Mr. Townsend. *Bible Christians*—Rev. A. Trengove and Rev. J. Dymond; also Messrs. R. C. Morgan and R. Scott; together with Messrs. Albert Spicer, M.P., Jos. Arch, M.P., W. S. Caine, M.P., R. W. Perks, M.P., Samuel Smith, M.P., Thos. Snape, M.P., J. E. Ellis, M.P., Sir Jos. W. Pease, M.P., Sir Theodore Fry, M.P., and any others whom Dr. Darby may deem desirable, as lay representatives of the Christian Churches in the Legislature.

It was agreed that the Committee should be designated, *The Committee of the British Churches on International Arbitration*, and that Dr. W. Evans Darby should act as Secretary and Convener.

The Secretary was desired to write to the Chief Rabbi, suggesting that the Jewish Community should initiate a similar movement, this being confined to Christian Churches. The meeting was adjourned until March 6th, unless that date should prove inconvenient, when the nearest suitable date should be chosen.

At a Meeting of the Council of the British and Foreign Arbitration Association, held at their offices, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, the 2nd February, the following resolution was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Prime Minister, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"That in the opinion of this Association, the increasing armaments of France, Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy, have now arrived at such a point that unless disarmament, simultaneous and proportionate, takes place, the only escape from the self-imposed and grinding tyranny of the burdens laid upon the people, by the present frightful taxation, will be war itself, with all its horrible consequences.

"This Association protests, in the name of humanity, against the means taken to prevent war, which now, in reality, fosters and promotes war; while in the name of 'Liberty,' all freedom is destroyed; in the name of 'Equality' one man is made very rich and another very poor; and in the name of 'Fraternity' every man is armed against his brother."

A Sub-Committee of the Council has been appointed to prepare a Memorial on the subject of European disarmament, to be presented, by deputation or otherwise, to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy.

An interesting correspondence has recently taken place between the Baroness von Suttner and Mr. Emile Zola whose "Débâcle" is the most horrifying *exposé* of the sickening realities of war ever written. The French *littérateur* says in his letter :

"Alas ! like all of you, I dream of disarmament and universal peace. But, I must admit, I still fear that it may be only a dream, for I see on all sides menaces of war ; and, unfortunately, I do not think possible the effort of reason and pity which humanity ought to make in order that the great kiss of brotherhood may be exchanged. What I can promise you is that, in my little corner, I will work with all my strength and all my heart for the reconciliation of the nations."

The "*Association des Jeunes Amis de la Paix*" of Nîmes, France, is beginning to make its influence strongly felt among the young men in different parts of the country. Branches of the Association have recently been formed at Cette, at Lyons, and at Paris. *La Paix par le Droit*, the organ of the Association, says : "Those who remember the painful beginnings of our propaganda, the outrageous suspicions and the unjust attacks which met us at the commencement of our work, will rejoice with us to see the enlightened young men range themselves gradually on the side of right and of international pacification."

The School Board of Malden, Mass., have voted to abolish military drill in the schools. The ground of their action is that the drill interferes with the regular school work of the boys. Since this action of the Board, a hearing has been given to those wishing the drill to be restored. The meeting was largely attended by the citizens of Malden, and those favoring the military made a strong plea that the Board should reverse its action. It is understood that the citizens are about equally divided in sentiment on the subject, and it is doubtful if the Board will recede from its decision, which is certainly a very sensible one.

The Friends of England, who in the past have been foremost in all efforts to bring about the abolition of war, have recently decided, through their Executive Board, to take measures to try to secure the more serious attention of the other religious denominations to the very grave condition of Europe arising from its vast armaments.

General Charles H. Howard of Chicago wishes to get for binding a complete file of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for the time during which his brother, the late Rev. R. B. Howard, was Secretary of the American Peace Society. He lacks number four of 1888 and number five of 1889. If any of the subscribers to the *ADVOCATE* have these numbers and do not wish to keep them, we shall be greatly pleased if they will forward them to Mr. Howard at Glencoe, Ill.

The Christian Arbitration and Peace Society of Philadelphia is arranging for a Peace Day in July at Ocean

Grove, N. J. Dr. Stokes has kindly given them the use for one day of the great auditorium now being built which will seat fifteen thousand people. It is proposed to hold three meetings during the day, and to have a number of prominent speakers take part in the exercises. The day will probably be Saturday, July 21st.

The Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia has been holding during the winter a number of special peace meetings, some of them parlor meetings, in and about Philadelphia. Some of these have been largely attended.

Governor Waite of Colorado, whose remark last year about blood up to the horses' bridles has already made him famous (infamous), seems to have almost realized recently his prediction. It seems providential that Denver got through the exciting episode without the loss of many lives. The Governor has in part won his case before the Circuit Court, which decides that he had a right to make the appointments of Mayor and Fire and Police Commissioners, but that he had infringed the prerogatives of the judiciary when he called out the militia to enforce his appointments in the face of an injunction. The trouble does not yet seem to be entirely over. The case has been carried to the Supreme Court, which is asked to renew the injunction against the Governor's appointees.

The "Common Weal vs. the News Stand" is the title of a tractate recently published by Josiah W. Leeds which may be had by addressing him at Seal, Pa. It first appeared as an article in the *Christian Statesman* and has since been republished from that paper with some additions.

J. W. Leeds not only writes about the evils of impure and, if we may use the word, violent literature, but he has for many years been putting forth earnest and unwearyed efforts for the removal of all such literature from the news-stands and the railway trains of the country.

Much has been done in the way of banishing the vilest and most inflaming novels and papers from these stands and trains, but one can not help being greatly shocked at the low character of a large part of that which is still sold by the train boys and at the stands. Much of the train robbing of the last few years has been traced directly to the reading of dime novels, police gazettes and other similar publications, and we are heartily glad that the railway authorities are waking up in some measure to the absurdity of allowing such literature, or rather such wicked stuff, to be displayed on their trains. But the reform is a long one yet before the exciting stories of violence and the silly simpering pages of seducing love-stories cease to be hawked in the aisles of the cars and thrown into the laps of unwary boys and girls to entice them to destruction. Godspeed to every man and to every paper having a word to say and a deed to do in the suppression of the criminal traffic.

Harvard University has fallen under the military craze and is to have an army officer sent to her to give instruction in military tactics. This is the first time in her history that this evil has befallen her. Her ancient motto reads: "*Christo et Ecclesiae*" (for Christ and the Church). How shall it be made to read now?

PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D., has resigned his pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, which he has held for thirty years. He has greatly endeared himself to his church and to the people of Philadelphia, and they all deeply regret that the time has come for him to take this step. His resignation has not been caused by the least unpleasantness between himself and the members of the congregation, but that he might have some rest from his long-continued and taxing labors and give way to some one who can give more time to the pastoral work than he is now able to do.

Dr. Boardman is not only one of the most spiritual, scholarly and eloquent of Baptist preachers, but he is one of the best exemplifications of Christian manhood and Christian citizenship anywhere to be found. He is held in the highest honor everywhere where he is known, having as few critics as usually fall to the lot of any active, outspoken and progressive man.

It is well known to all of our readers that Dr. Boardman is a Christian peace man. His studies in the gospel, which have been both comprehensive and profound, have led him to the conclusion, often expressed of late years, that Christian men and Christian nations ought now to abandon war forever. He has not hesitated to place himself actively in the ranks of the friends of peace. He was for a number of years president of the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society of Philadelphia. He has attended as a delegate at least two of the late Universal Peace Congresses, and spoken in them both. His paper on "Nationalism and Internationalism; or Mankind One Body," read at the Chicago Peace Congress, was listened to with the greatest pleasure by all who heard it, and is the clearest and most instructive presentation of the subject we have ever seen.

Dr. Boardman is still in the strength of his powers and we trust that, with rest and relief from the heavy burdens of work which he has been carrying, he may yet be able to give many years to the service of the Prince of Peace, whose kingdom is going on to fill the whole earth.

The ninetieth birthday of Neal Dow which fell on Tuesday, the 20th of March, was celebrated by the American Temperance Union in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Sunday the 18th in accordance with a request of the N. W. T. C. U. that the day should be so observed. Many prominent persons took part in the program, among whom were Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. MacArthur, Joseph

Cook, Mrs. Lord and ex-Judge Noah Davis. Letters of encouragement for the Temperance cause were read from United States Senators Hale, Frye and Hoar, and from Representatives Dingley and Milliken. On the 20th there were exercises in honor of Mr. Dow in many parts of the nation, those in Maine being especially enthusiastic.

In this connection we are pleased to call attention to an announcement that has been sent out, numerous signed by leading advocates of temperance of a reception to be given to Mr. Dow and of an international temperance Congress to be held at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, N. Y., on the third, fourth and fifth of June. All local, State and National Temperance Societies, and all churches and other religious and secular organizations "which hate the saloon" are asked to send representatives. The Congress will be strictly a representative body, local organizations being allowed one delegate for every twenty members, district organizations five members, State organizations ten and national organizations twenty. Mr. Dow has accepted an invitation to be present. Mr. Dow is certainly to be ranked among the foremost heroes of reform, both because the cause which he has championed is one of the most beneficent ever undertaken and because his efforts have been brave, wise, persistent, and so largely successful.

Louis Kossuth, whose long continued but so far fruitless efforts for the independence of Hungary are so well known, died at Turin, Italy, on the 20th of March. He had lived in exile in Italy for thirty-two years. He visited the United States in 1851, and as the nation's guest was given such a welcome as had been accorded before that time only to Lafayette. The principle for which he contended was the inalienable right of a people to freely dispose of itself.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

On the resignation of Gladstone Lord Rosebery, late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was invited by Queen Victoria to accept the Premiership, which he promptly did. But few changes were made in the Cabinet. The new Premier at once announced that the policy of the Gladstone Government would be continued as to Home Rule for Ireland. Though a member of the House of Lords he expressed his concurrence with the ex-Premier's opinion of the anomalous character of that body, in connection with the present democratic suffrage of the country.

It is probable that the new Government will be shortlived and that Parliament will be dissolved and an appeal made to the people on the issues before them. Rosebery has made himself disagreeable to the Irish members of Parliament and to some English members by stating that Home Rule could not be adopted until a majority of English members vote for it.